## RECRUITING AN ARMY

Alleged Plot of Hawaiian Royalists to Restore Liliuokalani.

"Suspects" Arrived at Honolulu in Such Numbers that Restrictive Measures Had to Be Adopted.

HERBERT GIVES REASONS

Why the Navy Was Placed Under Control of Paramount Blount.

The Secretary Says the Order Was Issued by Authority of the President, Who Is Commander in Chief.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10 .- The steamer Australia, which arrived here to-lay, six and one-half days from Honolulu, brought the following Hawaiian dispatches, under date of March 3:

Every steamer that has arrived here dur-ing the last two months has brought a number of steerage passengers, who seemed to have no visible means of support and no good reason for coming to the islands. This has occurred so often and Honolulu is becoming so overrun with these strangers that the idea is becoming prevalent that they have come in the interests of the cx-Queen. It has been reported to the govern-ment, and on seemingly good authority. ment, and on seemingly good authority, that the agents of the ex-Queen have been recruiting men in both the United States and British Columbia, principally the latter. For some time the government refused to believe such rumors, but of late suspicion has been aroused and active steps have been taken to nip in the bud any plot that the royalists may have of restoring the Queen by force. It is claimed that a number of these men have enlisted in the army and are ready at the first sign of any trouble to join the royalists in an attack upon the government. tack upon the government.

A bill was passed by the councils on Thursday last that will step the coming of any more people of this class. It is to the effect that any alien who lands here must furnish good evidence that he comes with no intention of hostility to the government, and that he must be able to snow that he has means of supporting himself while here. Another bill that was passed the same day provides for the deportation of all persons now in the islands in relation to whom there is probable cause to believe that he entertains any unlawful intentions contrary to the established system of government. Such persons may be arristed, and, if found gullty, be banished from the country for a space of six years or may be imprisoned at hard labor here for one year. A prominent government official said yesterday that it was the intention of the government to vigorously enforce this law and to stop the arrival of any possible help for the royalists. It is estimated that over 250 of these "suspects"

have arrived since the first of the year. The Annexation Club, which was formed at the time of the revolution in January, 1893, has been disbanded and a new organ-Ization called the Union Party has been formed to take its place. This was done as the old club was growing too large to be satisfactorily managed. A platform has been adopted that is favorable to the support of the annexation cause and the pro-visional government, but is opposed to the immigration bill now before the councils. This bill, which has already passed the second reading, provides for the admission of 5,000 more Chinese plantation laborers. One plank of the new party's platform strongly favors the importation of Portuguese labor in place of the Chinese. The membership of the party is becoming very large. F. M. Hatch, who was formerly Vice President of the provisional government and a member of the advisory council, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in place of President Dole, who found the du-

ties of both offices required too much of his time. The appointment of Mr. Hatch left a vacancy to be filled in the advisory. council. For this there were three nomina-tions—one made by the American League and two by the council itself. The latter two withdrew from the contest, leaving the league's candidate, D. B. Smith, alone in the race. It being generally understood that Smith was bound by an oath to the league that would confilet with his oath as councilor he was rejected by the council by tote of 6 to 4. The League is a secret organization, and it is said they have threatened if their candidate was not elected to overthrow the present government. This, however, is not generally believed, although it is a well-known fact that the league is attempting to get a hold over the govern-ment and to practically take the reins of power into its own hands.

The royalists claim to maintain a pacific attitude, and positively deny that any royalist gatherings take place. They have passed word around that news of good import to them is to arrive on the Oceanic, due here March 6. Their leaders are still very confident that the United States will right their wrongs, and say they are not at all uneasy as to the final outcome of the

The labor question is assuming serious proportions and is the white elephant on the hands of the government. The Chinese recently held an immense mass meeting, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed which protested against the restrictions to be placed on their countrymen who will come to the islands if the oill now under consideration should become a law. These restrictions are very severe and require registration even more Strict than that provided by the Geary act. Some of the leading Chinese merchants have openly announced their intention of calling on their government for aid in the more than hinted that a man-of-war would be sent to enforce their demands.. They have already declared a boycott against a prominent local merchant, a member of the advisory council, claiming that he is working against their interests. They threaten other boycotts against ail the white merchants, and, as many of the firms are largely dependent on Chinese custom, this would entail a considerable loss.

The Portuguese have also held a mass meeting and protested vigorously against the introduction of any more Asiatic labor. They openly assert that they intend to fight to defend themselves against being driven out of the country by the Chinese. Some of the leaders have advised them to be ready to take up arms against the Chinese at any time. The Portuguese leaders seem to show extreme friendliness toward the provisional government, and many of the Portuguese are joining the annexation organizations.

Admiral Irwin will leave here about the middle of this month, but before he goes he will make a final inspection and survey of Pearl harbor, which has so often been spoken of as a cealing station for the United States ships. The Philadelphia has been ordered to be ready to sail in April, Washington's birthday was celebrated here to an unusual extent. The drill shed where the exercises were held was crowded to the doors notwithstanding the rain which came down in torrents. All Americans in Honolulu seemed to have turned out. The place was profusely decorated with flags and portraits of American patriots, among which was conspicuous that of the father of his country. Appropriate airs were rendered by the Hawaiian band and speeches were made by Dr. J. S. McGrew, Rev. S. E. Bishop, Prof. M. M. Scott, W. G. Smith and C. L. Carter. Among those present President Dole, Attorney-general Smith, Minister and Mrs Willis, Commander Soper and Consul-general Mills. Minister Willis sat with his wife near the platform with President Dole and Cabinet officers. Mr. Willis was particularly affable and paid close attention to the speakers. The American, British and Japanese men-ofwar in the harbor all fired salutes in honor of the day.

## REPLY TO BOUTELLE'S INQUIRY.

Why Secretary Herbert Ordered the Navy to Obey Paramount Blount. WASHINGTON, March 10. - Secretary Herbert has made response to the Boutelle resolution adopted by the House, calling on him to state his authority for issuing instructions placing the naval forces of the United States and the use of its ensign under the orders and control of Special Commissioner Blount, at Honolulu, March

The substance of the answer is that the action was necessary to prevent a conflict of authority, and that the Secretary's authority for issuing the order was the President-the commander in chief of the United States army and navy. A number of precedents for this action are cited. The Secretary begins his answer by quoting the instructions to Admiral Skerrett and that part of Mr. Blount's credentials to President Dole wherein his authority is described as paramount in all matters affecting our relations with Hawaii. Mr. Blount's instructions, already published, are also will remain abroad for two years or longer, and congratulated the Chancellor upon the

quoted, and the Secretary recalls the fact that when the order to Admiral Skerrett was issued the United States forces had landed in Hawaii and the United States flag had been raised over the public build-ings in Honolulu. Secretary Herbert says: "Under these circumstances, and in view of the remoteness of the Hawaiian Islands from telegraphic communication, it was es-sential not only that no conflict of authorsential not only that no conflict of authority should arise with reference to the disposition of the United States naval force at Hawaii, but that such forces should be employed in entire harmony with and in support of the policy of the diplomatic branch of the government. For these reasons, and in order that the special commissioner appointed by the President might. in the discharge of the important duties in-trusted to him, be aided to the fullest co-operation on the part of the naval branch of the government, it was deemed proper to direct that Rear Admiral Skerrett should consult freely with Mr. Blount and should carry out any instructions given him in regard to the course to be pursued by the United States naval forces at the Hawaiian

the raval forces of the United States in matters affecting our foreign relations to act in subordination to and in the fullest co-operation with the policy of the civil branch of the government and not to take the initiative in such matters unless in accordance with the letter and spirit of such gen-eral or special orders as may be issued to them by the Secretary of the Navy or when ordered to do so in case of special exigency by circumstances of such gravity and urgen-cy as to admit of no delay. If the observ-ance of this general principle is incumbent upon the naval forces of the United States in their relations with our diplomatic representatives in foreign countries, under ordinary circumstances, it becomes particularly important upon occasions when a di-rect representative of the President, charged with duties of a comprehensive, delicate and confidential character, is sent abroad.

"Believing that the action taken by the department in its order of March 11, 1893, was not only proper and necessary, but in order to preclude the possibility of any misunderstanding or conflict of authority which might have ensued in serious embar-rassment of American interests, and further that such action was in harmony with established precedent. I have to state, in response to the direct inquiry contained in the resolution of the House as to my authority for issuing the order in question, that said order was issued by authority of the President, who by constitutional provision is made commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States.' Then the Secretary gives a number of precedents for his action, beginning in 1823

and running down to 1881. In 1823 the United States steamer Enterprise was sent to Porto Rico and its commander was ordered to "regulate his operations by the advice of Thomas Randall, agent of the government." During the Mexican war Nicholas Trest, an agent of the State Department, was clothed with power to arrange for a mutual suspension of hostilities, and Commodore Perry was instructed not to relax the vigor of his perations while he (Trest) remained Mexico "unless he direct to suspend them. This order was complied with. In 1869 Gen. Babcock went on board the United States steamer Albany to San Domingo and the commander was directed to conform to al General Babcock's wishes and orders. In 1870 Lieutenant Commander Bunce had sim flar orders. In 1881, during the Chili-Peru war. Rear Admiral Balch was directed to be governed as far as possible by the wishes of William Henry Trescott, of the Department of State, special envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

#### MAIMED BY A BOMB.

A Boy Finds a Box of Anarchists' Missiles and Explodes One.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- Joseph Hoffman, aged eighteen, has been maimed for life by the explosion of one of a box of bombs which the police believe were made by An archists and hidden in the sand lots of Williamsburg until such time as they should be wanted. The Hoffman boy and Charles to-day, when they turned up the sand near a massive bowlder and found a box containing six bombs. The Hoffman boy, being the oldest, took charge of the find and examined the bombs carefully. Young Hoffman finally picked up one of the bombs and was about to hurl it against a bowlder. The other boys turned and ran away. They had run about one hundred feet when Hoffman hurled the bomb thirty feet at a bowlder. The result was disastrous The Oberly boys say they felt as though the earth had opened under them, and when they turned Hoffman was lying on the ground screaming at the top of his voice. All the skin of his hands and face was peeled off and he had several lacerations of the body and limbs. The police have the box containing the five bombs, which are of tin and oblong. About three months ago half a dozen bombs were found in the lots, but the police were unable to find the makers. The district abounds in anarchistic societies, and in the vicinity is the new home of Jo-

The police deny emphatically that the boxes were Anarchist bombs. They allege that the boxes must have been left by workmen in some of the dirt that was afterward dumped in a vacant lot. There have been no Anarchists in that section of Brooklyn for two years, says Captain Kitzer.

## BOLD AND SUCCESSFUL.

Scheme by Which a Chicago Woman Robbed a Cincinnatian.

CHICAGO, March 10 .- Frank Cleue, of Cincinnati, was robbed here to-day while rushing to save children from a fire. Cleue had stopped in Chicago to see the sights on his way to the midwinter fair. He was walking on West Madison street, near Clinton, when a well-dressed young woman rushed out from a hallway, exclaiming that the house was on fire and her children were in peril. Cleue rushed into the hallway and turned around to ask the young woman which floor the fire was on. For answer he received a stunning blow in the face m the woman, who snatched his pocket book before he recovered from his surprise. Then she ran out on the street, slamming the door after her, and when Cleue reached the door he found it locked by a spring lock, leaving him a prisoner, while the woman escaped. The fire and the children were purely imaginary. Cleue will postpone his visit to the midwinter fair, pending the arrival of remittances.

## PREACHER AWARDED DAMAGES.

He Was Carried Out of a Church by a Policeman Who Had No Warrant.

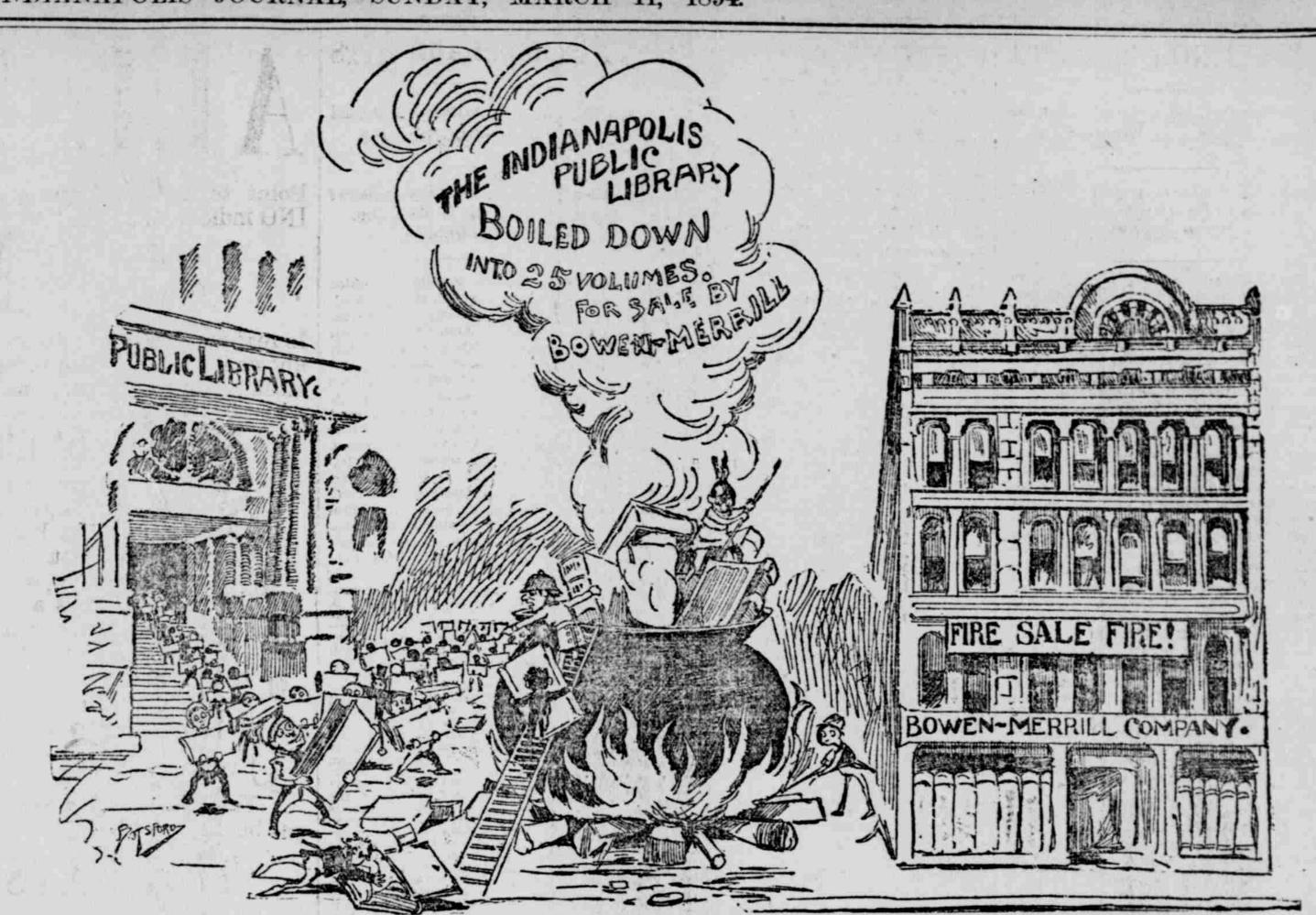
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 10 .- For several years J. B. Colgate, of New York, gave free use of a building in this city to the Messiah Baptist Church, colored, of which Rev. A. W. Conway was pastor. Early in 1892 the church members requested the resignation of pastor Conway, and Mr. Colgate served notice that he must vacate the pulpit. The pastor, however, continued to preach on March 6, 1893. A oliceman was sent into the pulpit who laid his hand lightly on Conway's arm to attract his attention. Conway asked if he was under arrest. He received a negative reply. "Then you are assaulting me and disturbing the meeting," replied the preacher. Conway was then picked up bodily and dragged to the sidewalk. He claimed that the action was illegal, the policeman having no warrant. The jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2,500.

This was the fourth trial of the case. EDITOR'S EYE BLACKED.

An Iowa Legislator Objected to Being Called a Prevaricator.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 10.-In the cloak room during the discussion of the temperance bill to-day Senator Brower had an altercation with S. H. Shoemaker, editor of the Chronicle. Brower entered the room and Shoemaker spoke to him. Brower asked if he was not editor of the Chronicle and then said he desired nothing to do with him. Shoemaker followed him and asked if Brower had not promised to retain the present prohibition law if elected. Brower repiled he had not and any man who said so was a liar. A heated discussion ensued and Shoemaker said Brower was a liar. He had scarcely uttered the words when Brower struck him in the eye and followed it up with two more blows. Before any serious damage was done the men were separated.

1,000 Mormon Missionaries. NEW YORK, March 19.-The steamer Maasdam, of the Netherlands line, which sailed to-day for Rotterdam, carried eleven members of the Mormon Church, who arrived yesterday from Salt Lake City. The ormon Church is sending one thousand missionaries to Europe in search of converts. Five parties of missionaries, or about sixty persons in all, have passed through New York on their way to Europe. Another party of twelve leaves Salt Lake City to-day, and at intervals of ten days a like number will start. Nearly all the converts are found in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The eleven who sail to-day



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No Truth in the Rumor that Caprivi and Miquel Will Resign,

WILHLEM'S ADVISERS

Von Boetticher May Exchange His Post for a Provincial Governorship-The Russo-German Treaty.

(Copyright, 1894, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, March 10.-The approach of the critical point in the discussion of the Russo-German commercial treaty has brought to the surface the usual crop of rumors in regard to dissensions said to exist among the Ministers, and which are summarized briefly by saying that rumor has it that Chancellor Von Caprivi, Dr. Miquel and Dr. Von Boetticher are contemplating resignation. As to Von Boetticher there may be some truth in the story, in so far as it is believed that he is ready to exchange his post for a provincial governorship; but, so far as the others are concerned, there is no truth in the rumor that they contemplate tendering

their resignations. Dr. Miquel continues to deliver speeches which are looked upon as being encouraging to the hopes of the Agrarians, and the attitude of the Minister of Finance is severely criticised by the newspapers of various parts of Germany. Some other Prussian Ministers are also credited with having strong Agrarian sympathies, but there is nothing in their attitude likely to lead to ministerial changes. In spite of the many rumors set in circulation to the contrary. the confidence of Emperor William in Von Caprivi has not been in the least degree

shaken by any recent events. There was a large number of Deputies assembled to-day in the Reichstag in anticipation of further discussion of the Russo-German treaty. The galleries were filled and much interest was taken in the proceedings. Von Caprivi, Von Bieberstein, Dr. Von Boetticher and Von Heyden-Cadoy were sitting at the table devoted to the federal councilors. The prolongation of the commercial agreement with Spain having been adopted without division, the house forthwith proceeded to the discussion of the second reading of the treaty, Von Manteuffel objected to the absence of a written report from the committee which has been discussing the treaty. Then followed a prolonged and animated debate upon the decision of the committee to submit only a verbal report. Finally, the first article of the treaty was adopted by a vote of 200 to 146, as already cabled. Ultimately Moeller, reporter of the com-

mittee, was permitted to make his statement and Hasse announced that the National Liberals would vote for the treaty, although they had grave doubts as to the advisability of the provisions dealing with immigration and the settlements and asked for further explanations in regard to the sliding scale of railroad rates.

Chancellor Von Caprivi replied that the government proposed to suspend the sliding scale during the whole duration of the treaty, but the government was not able to give a binding pledge to that effect. After a sorcewhat noisy debate the division took place with the result already cabled. THE TREATY SAFE.

The majority included both sections of

the Freisinnige, South German and People's party, as well as the Socialists. Gueiphs, Alsatians, the bulk of the National Liberals, almost half the Center party, nine Imperialists and four Conservatives, namely, Prince Von Hohenlohe-Ochringen, Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, Count Von Doenhoff and Baron Ustien. The minority consisted of Conservatives, Imperialists, Centrists, sixteen National Liberals and all the anti-Semites. The division today forecasts the one which will be taken on the whole treaty, but it is expected that the majority will be slightly larger. Von Caprivi immediately imparted the result to the Emperor, who expressed his pleasure

expected strength of the majority. Several other articles were discussed, and then the The telegram sent by Emperor William to Count Vonderhoef, the Conservative member of the Reichstag who has been so

prominent in his support of the treaty, in which the Emperor said, "Bravo; you acted as a noble man should," has brought to light a curious incident in the political career of the Count. Von Doenhoff, it appears, asked his agricultural electors to release him from his promise to oppose the treaty on the ground that he was now convinced of its value, and further, on the ground that he had heard that Bismarck had declared that the rejection of the treaty would drive Germany into war with Russia. Bismarck, as previously cabled, repudiated this statement, and asked Von Doenhoff, through Herbert von Bismarck, to give the name of his informant. Von Doenhoff replied by saying that Herr Krupp had informed him that Dr. Schweninger, Bismarck's chief physician, had repeated Prince Bismarck's alleged remark. Now it is Dr. Schweninger's turn to explain

matters, and there seems to be little doubt as to what will be the nature of his explanation. In any case, the bringing to light of the incident in its entirety seems to have had a great effect upon Von Doenhoff, for the latter to-day formally seceded from the Conservative party. Kosciol-Kosciolski, leader of the Polish party in the Reichstag, has resigned his seat owing to the fact that the Poles decided to support the Russo-German treaty. Caprivi has asked the Minister of Justice

to draft a bill providing for the punishment of Germans abroad who engage in the slave trade. It appears that the recent investigation into the doings of the German colonial authorities in West Africa has revealed some startling abuses upon the part of German colonists, and has shown that the penal code is not sufficient to enable the law to reach these men. TO RAISE THE PRICE OF SILVER.

The silver commission will resume its sittings on Monday next. The bimetallists have announced their intention of moving that the government take the initiative and propose that the powers send delegates to a fresh international monetary conference with or without the participation of England. Two fresh suggestions for raising the price of silver will be submitted to the commission next week. Herr Koxenigs, a member of the commission, proposes that all contracting countries should maintain the free coinage of silver and replace the present coinage by a new coinage at the ratio of 24 to 1, and Professor Lexis suggests the co-operation of all important states, not including such countries as Mexico and the South American states, on the basis of a ratio of 20 to 1. Professor Lexis believes this will be sufficient to fix the price at a minimum of 40 pence. The plans of Koxenigs and Lexis are not considered practicable It is understood that the Hamburg and

Bremen steamship lines will follow the example of the government and press and warn the public against the agents of the Illinois Central raliroad, who were sent here in order to secure emigrants for the Mississippi valley. The German newspapers declare that emigration to any part of America, for any class of people, is highly injudicious at the present moment, especially as the industrial prospects are brightening here. The Reichsanzeiger announces that the

United States embassador, the Hon. Theodore B. Runyon, has expressed to the imperial government, on behalf of President Cleveland, the acknowledgments of the gove mment and people of the United States for the extensive participation of Germany at the world's fair. While imparting the resolution of the United States Congress expressing the foregoing, Mr. Runyon also, on behalf of President Cleveland, spoke of the high appreciation felt in the United States at the friendly co-operation of the imperial government in securing the success of the exhibition

Conductor Hans Richter is suffering from serious inflammation of the salivary glands and has been obliged temporarily to abandon his engagements. There was a short but impressive ceremony at Phllharmonic Hall, yesterday, in memory of the late Hans Von Bulow, the distinguished planist, in which many mem-bers of the different musical institutions

Johannes Brahm's "Song of Fate," and an oration by Kinz, the actor. The Deutsch Zeitung announces that the Crown Princess Stephani of Austria is writing a novel. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that I ington. Ind.

with which he was connected took part.

The ceremony included a performance of

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## BOWEN-MERRILL INDIANA'S GREAT BOOK DISTRIBUTORS.

a sensation has been caused there by the sudden postponement of the grand reviews of the garrison, which were to be held on Monday and Wednesday. The sensation, however, seems to be founded upon little or nothing, for investigation showed that the Journal Official simply announced that the reviews would not take place, as the Czar was to attend the ball at the German embassy. It should be added, however, that there are rumors in circulation that this announcement is simply a ruse upon the part of the Journal Official to set the public mind at rest, and that the police have discovered a plot against the life of the Czar. But so far no arrests have been made, and it is announced that the real reason for rescinding the orders for the reviews was to prevent the Czar from risk-ing a relapse in his present delicate state

While driving on Unter den Linden, this morning, a carriage containing Emperor William, three of his sons and a lady of the court, collided with a cart. The side of the imperial carriage was smashed, but its occupants were uninjured and returned to the palace in a cab.

## A BRIDE FOR HILL.

Gossips Say the Senator Is to Marry the Beautiful Miss Letty Scott.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.-Kentucky society is in a flutter to-day by the announcement of the reported engagement of Miss Letty Scott, a well-known belle, and Senator David B. Hill, of New York. The report lacks confirmation or denial for the reason that both parties are at present at Washington. Miss Scott is the niece of Vice President Stevenson, and, according to the report, she was visiting her aunt at Washington when she met the Senator. An engagement is said to have followed. Miss Scott is a beautiful young women, and while Bloomington, Ill., is the place of her nativity, she is the daughter of a Ken-tuckian, her father, the late M. L. Scott, having resided at Lexington. Her mother and Mrs. Stevenson are sisters. Her relatives here refuse to discuss the reported en-

## A Bigamist's Fruitless Plen.

NEW YORK, March 10 .- James H. Farley was sentenced to six months in prison yesterday for bigamy. He had pleaded in extenuation that he was in an epileptic condition when he contracted the bigamous marriage and did not realize what he was doing. Immediately after the marriage he recovered his ordinary mental condition, and, realizing what he had done, parted with his bride, who returned to her home. Judge Cowing refused to entertain the plea, but made the sentence light because Farley had furnished the money to push the suit for annulment of the marriage.

Mr. Stone Sails for the Old World. NEW YORK, March 10 .- The Cunard line steamship Lucania sailed, this morning, for Liverpool. Among those in the cabin were: J. W. Black, United States consul at Nuremburg; Hon. Walker Fearn and Mrs. Fearn, A. C. Meysey Thompson and Mrs. Meysey Thompson and Dr. H. A. Wolff. Some of those taken to Mediterranean ports by the steamship Columbia, Hamburg-American lines, were: Dr. Hayden S. Barnard, of Chicago; Dr. Allen McLane Hamilton, of New York, and Melville E. Stone, of Chicago.

A Millionaire Loses His Reason. NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 10 .- Hoadly B. Ives, a militonaire of this city, and one of the most influential financiers in Connecticut, became insane yesterday. Mr. Ives is more than eighty years old, and is said to be worth from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000.-000. He is president of the Ives National Bank, a director in the Yale National Bank, president of the Fair Haven & Westville Railroad Company, and is a heavy stockholder in the New York, New Haven &

Hartford Railroad Company. Strike of Columbian Guards. CHICAGO, March 10 .- The world's fair grounds were guarded, to-day, by but eight men, as the result of a strike of the remnant of the Columbian guards. Seventytwo guards have thrown down their swords

because of the reducing to the ranks of a

popular sergeant, while an unpopular offi-

cer was continued in the services. Spangler's 9th excursion through Europe. Party limited. Plan unique. Address BloomTHE STODDARD EDITION

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Difference in favor of the Encyclopedia Britannica......183 Were there 307 treatises to be had separately, in book form, their COST would exceed that of the entire Encyclopedia Britannica at least two or three times, while the MASS would be neither as convenient nor as satisfactory. It must be remembered that this comparison includes but one of the many departments of the Ency-clopedia Britannica. A like comparison would show a like result in every other department of this truly wonderful work.

## BOWEN-MERRILL

HONORED BY THE ALUMNI.

Banquet at Chicago to Drs. Tuttle and Burroughs of Wabash College.

CHICAGO, March 10 .- Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle, former president, and George S. Burroughs, now president of Wabash College, were guests of honor at a banquet given at the Auditorium Hotel last evening by the Chicago Wabash College Students' Association. Dr. G. W. Hall is president and Paul Rhoads secretary of the society. W. S. Harbert acted as toastmaster. The following toasts were responded to: "Wabash Coilege in the War," Capt. W. P. Black; 'Practical vs. Ornamental Education," Lyman B. Glover; "College Ties," J. A. Cole-man; "What Are We Here For?" Alfred Moore; "The Average Western Collegian," Alexander Clark; "The Last Flock," E. G. Davis; "Wabash Memorles," ex-President Joseph F. Tuttle; "Wabash College as She Is and Will Be," President George S. Bur-

Among those present were Dr. G. S. Burroughs, Dr. John M. Coulter, Gen. John C. Black, T. Z. Ball, Captain and Mrs. W. P. Black, C. J. Britten, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Coleman, E. G. Davis, A. E. Dole, Lyman B. Glover, H. P. Fullenweider, J. F. Gookins, Dr. Joseph F. Tuttle, Judge W. A. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ashby, James Barnes, Chauncey Blair, W. C. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Cox, W. B. Curtis, J. C. Davidson, A. L. Flanningham, Miss Mildred Glover, P. Goodrich, Otto Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Davis, G. W. Hall, Charles W. Hubbard, E. H. Jenne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Linden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Moore, A. T. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Naber, Prof. C. W. Perrin, Prof. and Mrs. C. H. Ransom, E. M. Robinson, F. G. Sharpe, G. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thompson, Frank Wyenkoop, Dr. and Mrs. I. Detchon, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Harbert, W. V. Hutchings, E. E. Leonard, J. T. Long, A. E. Martin, D. W. McClaugh-ry, L. M. Olds, J. W. Porter, Paul M. Rhoads, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ritter, L. C Rose, Mr. and Mrs. B. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Thomas, Frost Trout, E. B. Uline. Prof. R. N. Whitford Wabash College is located at Crawfordsville, Ind., the Athens of that State, and the home of Lew Wallace, Maurice Thompson and other literary celebrities. Secretary Gresham is an ex-student of the college and at present one of its trustees. The address of Captain Black referred to a most interesting period, as the war almost closed the college. He and his brother, Gen. Black, went to the front from the college with Judge Gresham and many other students under the command of Gen. Lew Wallace. Members of the association we. a especially anxious to make the occasion pleasant to the venerable former president of the college, the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D. D., who did so much to build it up from a struggling institution to one of the foremost colleges of the West. A hearty welcome was also given to his successor, the Rev. George S. Burroughs, who recently came from Amherst.

Alleged Pension Frauds. MINNEAPOLIS, March 10 .- The special board of pension examiners, which had its quarters in Minneapolis for several months, is at last about ready to spring its mine of pension surprises. The commission is headed by E. F. Waite, who first unearthed the alleged frauds at Lime Springs, Ia. The Pension Bureau at Washington has assigned to aid him in the search for evidence, J. A. Williamson, A. S. Perham, George M. Russell, H. L. Arnold and Maj. D. J. Safford. This commission has looked upon a vast number of pensions secured by Vanleuven and it is understood to have secured evidence that will make certain a large number of indictments at the term of the federal court, which begins in this

Amateur Boxer Seriously Injured. CHICAGO, March 10.—In a friendly box-ing bout between A. W. Crane, a local boxing celebrity, and Mike Sullivan, a railroad clerk, which took place at the Chicago Athletic Clubhouse, last night, the latter received a heavy blow over the heart, which is likely to result fatally. Sullivan's opponent has not been arrested. Chief of Police Brennan to-day, as a result of the injury to Sullivan, issued an order that the boxing bouts on to-night's programme at the Athletic Club be stopped. The wealthy club members are said to be highly indignant over the interference of the police. The chief has also ordered the

arrest of Crane in the event of Sullivan's

city March 20.